

## Defeated on Battlefield and Deserted by Their Emperor Germans Appeal to Wilson

(By The Associated Press)

Defeated on the battlefield, deserted by their emperor and subjected to terms tantamount to unconditional surrender, the German people have made an appeal to President Wilson. Conditions described as "fearful" prevail and Dr. W. S. Solf, the foreign secretary, says in his appeal, that millions face starvation if the allies do not take steps to overcome the danger.

Mutinous sailors, who are in control of most of the units of Germany's navy, may, even at this late date, risk battle against the allied fleets, rather than surrender their vessels under the terms of the armistice. Wireless messages to the various units have been picked up, calling upon the sailors to "defend the country against this unheard-of presumption. The messages directed that the units assemble in Sassnitz harbor on the east coast of the Island of Rugen, on the Prussian coast.

### To Intern Kaiser.

Holland is said to be paring to intern William Hohenzollern and his son, the former crown prince, as well as other military officers who sought refuge with them by crossing the Dutch frontier. This action may prevent the former emperor from returning to Germany, should events take a sudden turn, and following the example of Napoleon in 1815.

Allied ships have entered the Dardanelles and British naval forces have occupied Alexandretta.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was reported to have fled to Holland with his royal master, has joined the revolutionary forces. He has asked the soldiers and workmen's council to send delegates at once to main headquarters.

Everywhere in Germany, the momentum of the revolution which swept the old regime out of power seems to be increasing. The great Rhenish Westphalian industrial region is in the hands of the reds, while Potsdam and Doberitz have

surrendered to the forces which have taken over control in Berlin.

### Evidence of Friction

There are evidences of friction between the military authorities and the soldiers and workmen's council in many towns in northern Germany, the authority of the latter being questioned. It is reported that civil administrations have been provisionally organized where there is any danger of a conflict between parties. British forces reached Mons, Belgium before the hour of the cessation of hostilities. This evidently has sentimental interest for all British subjects, for it was there that "Kitchener's contemptible army" had its first real baptism of fire in 1914. The Americans closed the campaign in France by capturing the village of Senay.

It is announced that, by a supplementary declaration to the armistice, it was agreed by Germany that in case the vessels stipulated in the armistice were not turned over in the specified time to the allied powers, the island of Heligoland might be occupied as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms of the agreement.

### When Last Shot Was Fired

When the last shot was fired, the allied battle line from the Dutch border to Switzerland was, approximately, as follows: The frontier of Holland north of Zelzate to Ghent to east of Apdenarde to Grammont to East of Mons to east of Mantebeuge and thence east of the Franco-Belgian border to north of Rocrroi. Thence the line was along the Meuse to Mezieres to Sedan and across the river in the region of Senay. Thence southeastward south of Montmedy and northeast of Verdun to the Moselle near Pagny, northeast of Mont-a-Mousson. The line then paralleled the Lorraine frontier to west of Markirch where it entered Alsace, then it ran southward to Switzerland on a line about twenty miles west of the Rhine. France had been entirely cleared of the invaders, except for the narrow strip of territory from the Meuse to Alsace.

## Weather Forecast

Ardmore and Vicinity: Tonight and Wednesday fair, possibly frost.  
Oklahoma: Fair tonight and Wednesday; frost tonight.  
East Texas: Tonight and Wednesday fair, frost in north portion tonight.  
West Texas: Tonight and Wednesday fair, somewhat cooler

## VICTORY MEETING LARGELY ATTENDED

The Victory meeting at the Convention Hall last night brought out a large attendance and formed a fitting conclusion to Ardmore's peace jubilee.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the national anthem and this was followed by a prayer by Rev. A. L. Anlick, of the Broadway Baptist church. Rev. C. C. Weith, the first speaker, confined his remarks principally to a description of the German empire with a brief history of its origin and component parts which he followed with a caution against the expectation of an early settlement of the gigantic task that confronts the United States and the allied nations in their efforts to treat with what may resolve itself into a large number of separated nationalities instead of one centralized German nation. He briefly mentioned that need that still applies in the armies for such work as the Red Cross and kindred organizations are doing.

Walter S. Gilbert, in the course of his remarks, while introducing the speakers, paid tribute to Belgium, and at the same time remarked that great credit should be paid to all of the allied nations, which had stood together so staunchly and borne the hardships of the past four years.

The singing of "The Marseillaise," in French by E. W. Van Berggum was warmly received.

L. S. Dolman carried his audience back to the early days of the world war by reciting his impressions of those events as they came to him at the time, and leading on down through the months and years that followed until he reached the point where our boys, on French soil, turned the tide at Chateau Thierry.

### Carter's Address.

Congressman Charles D. Carter reviewed the causes that led to the war, and after alluding to Belgium as the savior of the world in this great contest, he clearly demonstrated the causes that brought the United States into the conflict. While paying due tribute to the British and French soldiers, he said that America produces the best soldier that ever looked down the sights of a rifle, and, judging from the applause that greeted this assertion, the audience fully agreed with him. He said that while at first he was inclined to oppose the draft, after mature meditation he approved it, and now feels certain that if it were not for the draft this victory celebration might have been held in Berlin instead of America. Military autocracy, he said, menaces not only its own people, but the people of the world, and, after burying the Kaiser face down, so that the more he digs the nearer he will get to his eternal home, the next step will be to banish the Turk and turn Palestine over to the Jews. This brought more applause.

Walter S. Gilbert concluded the speaking program with an eloquent appeal to stand behind the United War Workers and meet their quota with an oversubscription. He called attention to the low average of casualties which has fallen to Carter County and Ardmore on foreign soil, and urged his hearers to complete the work by bringing to the protecting arm of these united organizations to continue with the boys until their safe return to their homes and loved ones.

A large chorus, under direction of Mrs. N. C. Wood, interspersed the program with patriotic songs.

### SECOND LYNCHING AT SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Sheffield, Ala., Nov. 12.—George Whiteside, a negro, who is said to have confessed to the killing of John Graham, a policeman, was taken from the Colbert county jail early today by a mob and hanged on the bank of the Tennessee river, near the spot where Graham was killed. Race feeling in Sheffield is intense. The mob was reported this morning to be on its way to Russellville with the avowed intention of lynching two other negroes, Henry Williamson and Charley Hamilton, arrested in connection with the killing of Graham. They were taken to the Russellville jail last night for safe keeping. Whiteside was so badly wounded in a fight at the time of his arrest that he could not be removed with the others.

Will Byrd, another negro, was lynched Sunday after he had been placed in the Sheffield jail charged with creating a disturbance. Byrd is alleged to have declared an inten-

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

A FINE piano. Take horse, buggy, milch cow, balance easy. Phone 301. 123.

FOR SALE—One 1918 Ford, one 1917 Ford, one 1916 Ford, Call 1543. Joe Heron, 21 M Street Southwest. 12-144

tion to "get a cop." He was taken from the jail by an unmasked mob and hanged.

Graham was shot and killed Thursday night while attempting to arrest several negroes. Whiteside and the two negroes in jail in Russellville are said to have confessed to implication in the killing.

### Six Arrested for Gaming.

Half a dozen men were in the kitchen of the Imperial cafe Saturday night shooting craps on a table. They had carefully placed two lookouts in the front part of the cafe, but overlooked the fact that there was a rear door, which was not secured. Through this Policeman Johnson and Dyer entered and broke up the game. D. H. Wafer, Charles M. Smith, Ernest Lewis, Emmett H. Puryear, G. W. Wills and Oscar Key were arrested. In police court this morning they were fined \$10 each for gaming.

The sublime holdup—your money or their lives—United War Work campaign.

### Funeral of Madeline James

Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Rose Hill cemetery for Madeline James, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene James, who died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the family home, 800 D street, southeast. Death was caused by influenza.

Your contribution to the United War Work Campaign supplies the comforts and influences of home to the boys over there.

## KAISRE MADE AN INGLORIOUS ENTRY INTO HOLLAND

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The former emperor made an inglorious entry into Holland, according to reports from Eysden. At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, ten travel-stained automobiles driven by Prussian officers were seen coming slowly through the fog along the Vise-Maastricht high road. The last Belgian village, Moulain, which is almost on the borderline, was still asleep. The noise of the motors was heard by a crowd of Dutch villagers.

The emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general with an officer's cap and carried a sword. The erstwhile martial figure was huddled and bent on a walking stick, while his eyes stared straight ahead.

The Dutch frontier guards stopped the cortege. After some brief formalities, the automobiles were conducted to the railway station at Eysden. Dutch cavalry and military cyclists formed a cordon about the station. Crowds of Belgian refugees swarmed around the station, crying: "Abas, Guillaume! Assassin!"

An imperial train arrived at the station an hour later. It consisted of fourteen cars and William Hohenzollern, who had walked up and down the railway platform, entered

the train and changed to civilian clothes.

Arrangements for the reception of the Germans were made by General Van Deutz, aide de camp to Queen Wilhelmina, who went to German headquarters last week.

### Arrived at Velp

Near Arnhem, Sunday  
London, Nov. 12.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, arrived Sunday at Count Bentinck's chateau at Middachten, at Velp, near Arnhem, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, dated Sunday at Velp.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express dated Sunday says that the former German empress is ill at Potsdam near Berlin and that the former crown princess is at her bedside.

### Cotton On New York

Market Drops \$10 a Bale  
New York, Nov. 12.—Cotton dropped \$10 a bale in the market here today. Traders seemed unable

to interpret the peace situation in its relation to the staple. The recession of 200 points for the January option was the maximum movement permitted by a rule adopted Oct. 5 by the board of managers of the Cotton Exchange designed to prevent excessive fluctuations during any one day's trading.

Make the world safe for our boys and girls.



## The Whittington Cafe

"The Cafe for People Who Live to Eat"

Noon day luncheon from 11:30 to 2:00 p. m., 40 cents. Sunday we serve an elegant dinner from 12:00 to 2:30 p. m., 50c.

DOLPH & REICHARD, Props.

## BAKING FOR ARMY IS HUGE TASK

American Advance Zone, France, Oct. 12. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Bread for the Yankee soldier in France is baked, not in the dainty one-pound loaves used at home, but in loaves that weigh twelve pounds each. They are so big as to be inconvenient and the size now is being changed to a uniform square loaf of four pounds.

All the baking is on a huge scale. Asked for the recipe by which American bread has attained its superiority among all the allied armies, the chief baker gave it as follows: Flour, 160 pounds; sugar, salt, yeast, lard and water, 50 pounds; total 210 pounds. He did not define the amount of the various ingredients, possibly from fear of giving information to the bakers of the German army.

The huge quantities of dough always of hand "aging" or rising under the influence of the yeast look like a giant battery of snowballs. Each dough is a huge mass weighing 480 pounds which two men handle with difficulty. Over it the soldiers bend naked to the waist, kneading and mixing. Then the huge mass rolls along to the next table, where it is drawn into long thick strings, which the soldiers deftly chop off in 12-pound loaves, never varying an ounce, ready for the ovens.

### Only One Standard.

There is but one standard of army bread, for officers and men alike, and General Pershing eats exactly the same kind of 4-pound loaf as the soldier in the ranks. In fact, the American army bread is so superior to the civilian bread commonly on sale in France, that it is regarded as a great luxury, officers and men are besieged by civilians to get them some of the fine, white American bread, and American officers at hotels are the envy of other guests for the army bread they are able to eat.

It was suggested to the head baker that tradition gave women the first place as bread makers, and he was asked if women could not be utilized in making this army bread, thus relieving 2,000 men for service on the fighting lines.

"Women wouldn't last one day in this kind of hard work," he said. "This is bread making by the ton, and by millions of loaves, and it takes physical strength to handle the huge quantities of material. It would be impossible for women and it is the hardest kind of work for men."

At the ovens a baking had just started. There are seven of these bakings each day, and seven each night, for the work goes on night and day, with two shifts of men, one going at 6 a. m. and the other at 6 p. m. There are 20 companies, and each company of 100 men has 15 ovens. Each baking takes about an hour and 35 minutes, which yields an average of 14 bakings through the 24 hours.

Thousands of loaves of hot bread, fresh from the ovens were being

stacked in the ten warehouses where for two days the bread is being allowed to cool, dry, and season, before being shipped to the front. Hot bread, the escort explained, cannot be shipped as it steams in the cars and begins to get musty and mouldy. There has been some complaint of this from the front of late, due to shipping the bread soon after baking so the soldiers could have it crisp and fresh, and so the regulation has been fixed of holding it two days before shipment.

It is a huge process, this bread making for a whole army and like all the American undertakings, it is an object of admiration and wonder to the foreigners, for the smoothness and perfection with which the gigantic field establishment is carried on.

## TWO INJURED WHEN AUTO TURNS OVER

Fred Platt, former deputy sheriff, and Sidney Jordan, a farmer who lives near Newport, were seriously injured in an automobile accident between 8 and 9 o'clock last night.

They were driving west on Main street, and in attempting to turn into F Street Southwest, between Central Park and the residence of Mayor W. R. Roberts, going at a high rate of speed, the Ford car in which they were driving turned turtle and rolled over four times, crushing the occupants beneath the car. Both Platt and Jordan were rendered unconscious and were taken to the Hardy Sanitarium.

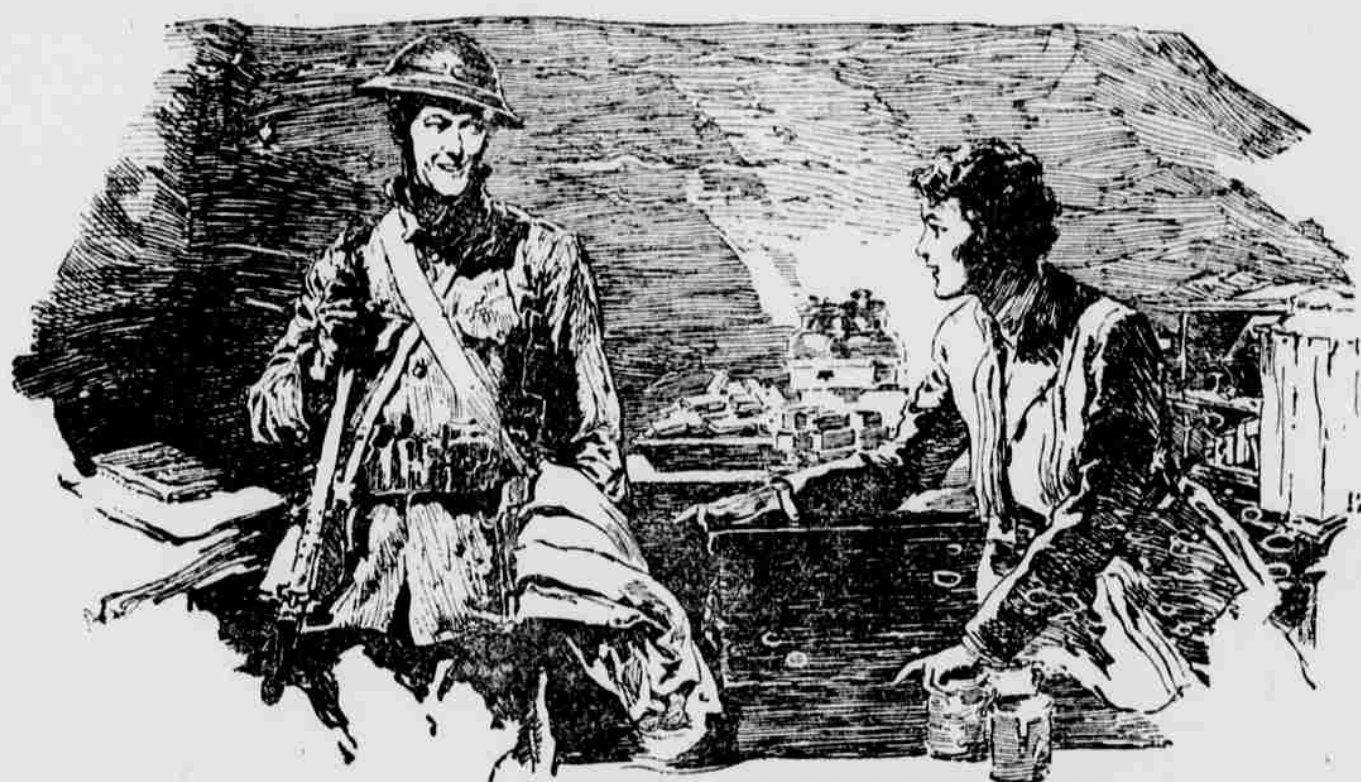
It was found that Platt suffered several broken ribs and was severely bruised all over his body. It is also feared that one of his lungs has been injured, probably penetrated by the broken ribs.

Jordan suffered a broken shoulder and was also severely bruised. The injured men have been unable to tell how the accident happened, but those who witnessed it says the car was going at tremendous speed. It was reported that there was a third man in the car, who was thrown out, but got to his feet and ran rapidly away. He has not been identified.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPENED YESTERDAY, CLOSED EARLY TO HELP CELEBRATE

After being closed a little more than four weeks on account of the influenza epidemic, Ardmore public schools opened yesterday, only to be dismissed for the day to permit the pupils to take part in the celebration of the acceptance of the armistice terms. Special exercises were held at the High School. The pupils sang a number of patriotic songs opening with "The Star Spangled Banner." The military unit of the school formed sixteen abreast and marched from the high school on Washington to Main St., where fifteen "rahs" were given for Woodrow Wilson, American, France, England, Italy and Belgium. The pupils were dismissed with the singing of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile."

School opened this morning with the normal attendance.



"Gee! but it's nice to see a girl like you!"

It was in a but at one of the training schools in France. He was a non-commissioned officer. He had been in France for eight months, and now was back from the front as an instructor. He hadn't seen a girl of his own kind, a girl like his sisters, for weeks.

And there she stood behind the canteen counter in this big, roomy, comfortable hut.

He bought a bar of chocolate. Then he drifted over to the group around the piano. Presently he went back to the canteen for a package of cigarettes. He strolled to the reading table and leafed over a magazine. Again he returned—this time for a cake of soap and some tooth-paste.

For a moment the rush at the canteen was over. He loitered at the counter and looked at the girl. She smiled. So did he. Then he blurted out what he had been trying to say for 20 minutes:

"Gee! but it's nice to see a girl like you!"

There are girls like that all over France—in camps, in towns, in the big cities—even at the front itself. They are serving the canteens,

running restaurants, handing out hot chocolate or coffee, pies and doughnuts.

They are giving the huts a look of home—putting bright curtains at the windows, posters on the walls, making flower-gardens at the doors. They are mending for the soldiers.

But, most of all, they are just being there! They talk about the things that sound like home. Perhaps they know the very towns and streets and girls that these boys know. They bind together home and France! They are the girls beside the men behind the guns!

Without the organizations whose uniforms they wear, these girls could accomplish nothing.

However eager to help, they could not even travel as individuals.

But with the backing of these established, recognized and regulated bodies, they can work wonders.

When you think of war as a brutalizing force, think of American womanhood working with the soldiers in this war—then give, to support the organizations which make this possible.

### Why you should give twice as much as you ever gave before!

The need is for a sum 70% greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. The Government has fixed this sum at \$170,500,000.

By giving to these seven organizations all at once, the cost and effort of six additional campaigns is saved.

Unless Americans do give twice as much as ever before, our soldiers and sailors may not enjoy during 1919 their:

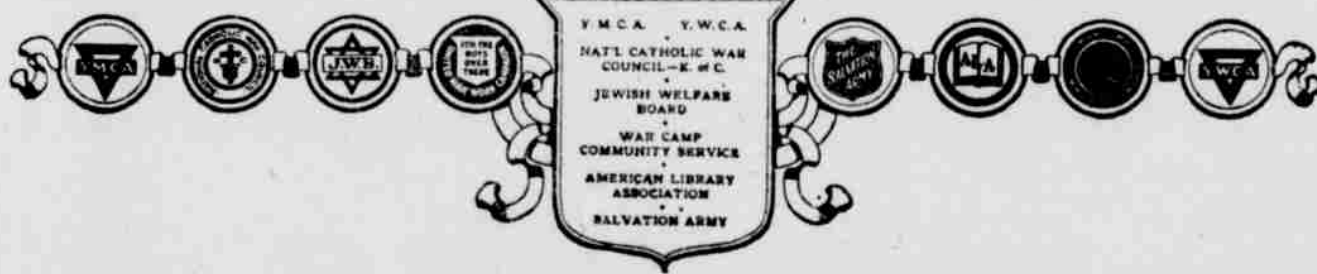
2600 Recreation Buildings	2500 Libraries supplying 5,000,000 books
1600 Miles of Movie Film	85 Hostess Houses
100 Leading Stage Stars	15,000 Big-brother "secretaries"
2000 Athletic Directors	Millions of dollars of home comforts

When you give double, you make sure that every fighter has the cheer and comforts of these seven organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theatre, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club and an athletic field—and a knowledge that the folks back home are with him, heart and soul!

You have loaned your money to supply their physical needs.

Now give to maintain the Morale that is winning the war!

## UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



This space contributed by

Whiteman & Simpson  
THE STORE OF SERVICE